sion of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 that the minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary once at least in two years or on a rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index Number, whichever is earlier.

Change in Labour Policy

2286. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Premier Employers' Organisation from both public and private sector have sought a radical change in the existing labour policy with due emphasis on discipline, effective labour participation in industry and wage linked to productivity and to improve overall performance;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain suggestions have also been made by the all India organisation of Emloyees Federation of India;

(c) if so, to what extent the Government have accepted the above recommendations; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJAIAH): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. The Council of Indian Employers have forwarded a copy of the Joint Memorandum on Labour Policy as submitted to the Prime Minister. The constituents of the Council of Indian Employers are:—

1. All India Organisation of Employers (AIOE)

2. Employers' Federation of India (EFI) and

3. Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE)

(c) and (d) The memorandum which has been received recently is under examination.

Losses suffered by the Steel Authority of India Limited

2287. SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the losses sufferd by the Steel Authority of India Limited during the last three financial years, year-wise; and

(b) to which of the following causes are these losses attributable:—

(1) unremunerative sale prices of Steel products.

(2) under production;

(3) obsolescene of plant and process; and,

(4) ineffective working of management and workers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The working result of Steel Authority of India Limited during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Profit(+)/Loss(−)
1982-83 . . .	(−) 105.76
1983-84 . . .	(−) 214.53
1984-85 . . .	(+) 4.24

(b) The causes for losses are attributable to a number of factors including increase in costs of production which were not covered by price increases, low capacity utilisation because of constraints of coking coal of the right quality, deterioration in other raw materials, inadequate power supply from public utilities, obsolate technology and ageing of the equipment Steps are being taken to remove these various contraints.

There is always room for better performance by management and workers to jointly increase production and productivity. Towards this end, steps